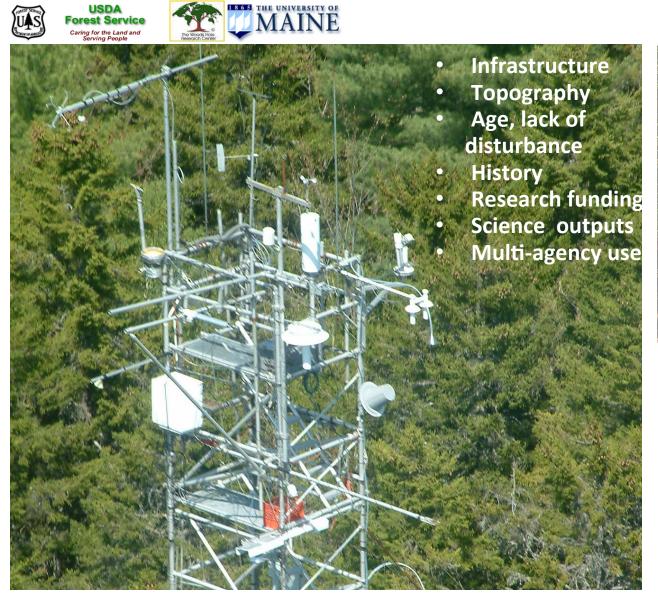
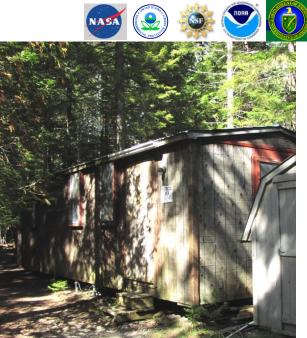


The Howland Research Forest – present focus is on factors that regulate long term carbon storage











Past research at the Howland Forest

- Nitrogen amendment experiment
- Shelterwood harvest experiment

Ecosystem manipulation experiment (21 ha) Canopy application, 18 kg N ha⁻¹ y⁻¹ (NH₄NO₃)

C Sequestration Assessed in 3 Ways:

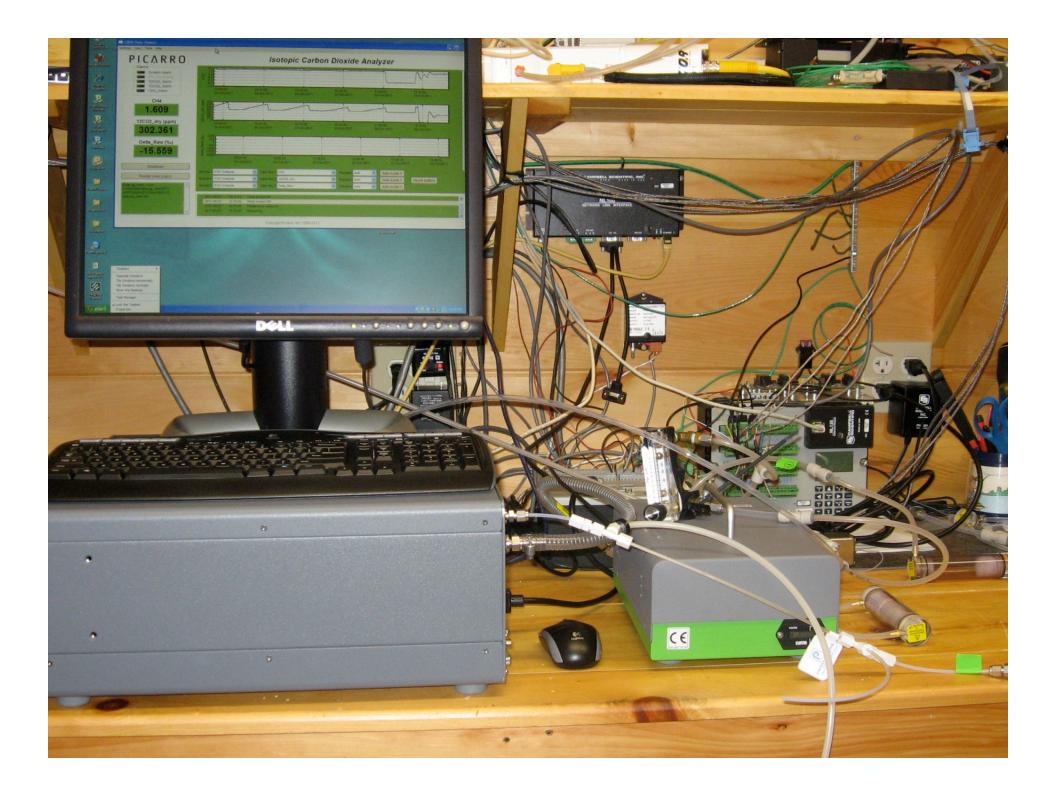
- Eddy covariance with "paired tower" technique
 - high temporal resolution, net ecosystem response
- 15N labeling of subplots
- Re-measurement of plots (16 + N, 80 control)
- Initial results after the cessation of fertilization suggested that both forest canopies and soils are important short term (~1-3 years) sinks for atmospherically-derived N.
- The amount of experimental N that ended up in woody tissues, with consequent growth and C sequestration, was quite small, accounting for only a 5 to 10% increase in C uptake.

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Present research at the Howland Forest

- Determine cause(s) of long-term trends in ecosystem C and water exchange
- Understand controls on CH₄ exchange
- Partition carbon exchange with experimental manipulations (trenching), ¹³CO₂ and ¹⁴CO₂ measurements
- Estimating Δ (discrimination against $^{13}CO_2$) at various scales to understand ecosystem water use and WUE.









¹⁴C trapping inside the equipment building

